

STAAR 100-Point Scale Overview

The STAAR 100-Point Scale allows for the comparison of a student's performance with the performance of other students who took the same STAAR assessment. The 100-Point Scale is defined using percentiles, which represent the percentage of students across the state that took the assessment and received a scale score less than the scale score of interest. Percentiles are based on the performance of students who took the paper, online, Braille, and L versions of the assessment during the spring administration.

For example, the table below shows that a student who earned a scale score of 3819 on the STAAR Algebra I assessment scored higher than 40 percent of other students who took the same test.

STAAR Algebra I (including Paper, Online, Braille, and L)	
Scale Score	Percentile
⋮	⋮
3783	36
3819	40
3855	43
3891	46
⋮	⋮

Frequently Asked Questions:

- My student answered all of the questions correct and received the highest possible scale score in the table. Why is my student's score on the 100-Point Scale not equal to 100?

The 100-Point Scale is defined using the percentile of the student scores. The percentile is not directly related to the percent of questions the student answered correctly, but to the percent of students who received lower scale scores. Also, when calculating the percentile, the final value is rounded down to the closest whole number. In this case, your student did not score higher than 100% of students because he or she did not score higher than the other students who also received the highest possible scale score.

- How are percentiles calculated for the 100-Point Scale Table?

A percentile associated with a specific scale score represents the percent of student who took the test and received a scale score less than the specific scale score. The following formula is used to calculate the percentile $p(S)$ for a scale score S :

$$p(S) = \frac{x}{N} \times 100,$$

where N is the total number of students who took the tests, and x is the numbers of students with scale scores less than S . If the calculated percentile is not a whole number, then it is rounded down to the closest whole number.

- Why is the scale score that my student received not shown in the 100-Point Scale Table?

There are different versions of each STAAR EOC assessment (Paper, Online, Braille, and L). Each version and administration may result in different scale scores. The scale scores presented in the 100-Point Scale tables are from one specific version and administration of the assessment: the STAAR assessment administered on paper during the spring administration. Students who took the Online, Braille, or L assessments will likely need to use the method described below to estimate a 100-Point Scale score.

- What if my student's scale score does not appear in the 100-Point Scale table?

If a student received a scale score that is not listed on the table, a range for the percentile for that scale score can be obtained using the following steps:

Step 1: Find the two scale scores on the table that are closest to the student's scale score, one higher scale score and one lower scale score.

Step 2: Identify the percentiles associated with those two scale scores.

Step 3: The percentile associated with the student's scale score is between the percentiles identified in step 2.

For example, consider a student whose scale score on the Algebra I test is 3824. The table indicates that the scale scores 3819 and 3855 are associated with the percentiles 40 and 43, respectively. The percentile associated with a scale score of 3824 is between 40 and 43.

- Why do I see multiple scale scores associated with the same value on the 100-Point Scale?

Recall that the percentile represents a percent of students who took the test. If the percentile for two scale scores is the same, this indicates that less than 1% of the students who took the test received the lower score.